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☐	L5	L4 and l1	59
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☐	L2	L1 and qde-1	5
☐	L1	neurospora crassa	3219

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:773397 CAPLUS
DN 139:392719
TI RNA-dependent RNA polymerase in ***gene*** ***silencing***
AU Huang, Luyun; Gledhill, John; Cameron, Craig E.
CS Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, 16802, USA
SO RNAi (2003), 175-203. Editor(s): Hannon, Gregory J. Publisher: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Woodbury, N. Y.
CODEN: 69EOQD; ISBN: 0-87969-641-9
DT Conference; General Review
LA English
AB A review. This paper reviews the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase involved in homol.-dependent ***gene*** ***silencing*** . The paper reviews the discovery and purifn. of the RNA polymerase from plants to animals. Gene and amino acid sequences were compared among the RNA polymerase from various species. The paper also discussed the mechanism that the RNA polymerase is involved in RNA interference.
RE.CNT 97 THERE ARE 97 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2003:95584 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300095584
TI Cellular RNA-dependent RNA polymerase involved in posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** has two distinct activity modes.
AU Makeyev, Eugene V.; Bamford, Dennis H. [Reprint Author]
CS Department of Biosciences, Institute of Biotechnology, University of Helsinki, Viikinkaari 5, FIN-00014, P.O. Box 56, Helsinki, Finland
dennis.bamford@helsinki.fi
SO Molecular Cell, (December 2002) Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. 1417-1427. print.
ISSN: 1097-2765 (ISSN print).
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 12 Feb 2003
Last Updated on STN: 12 Feb 2003
AB Recent genetic data suggest that proteins homologous to a plant RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP) play a central role in posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** (PTGS) in many organisms. We show here that purified recombinant protein ***QDE*** - ***1*** , a genetic component of PTGS ("quelling") in the fungus ***Neurospora*** ***crassa*** , possesses RNA polymerase activity in vitro. The full-length enzyme and its enzymatically active C-terminal fragment perform two different reactions on single-stranded RNA templates, synthesizing either extensive RNA chains that form template-length duplexes or apprx9-21-mer complementary RNA oligonucleotides scattered along the entire template. ***QDE*** - ***1*** supports both de novo and primer-dependent initiation mechanisms. These results suggest that several distinct activities of cell-encoded RdRPs can be employed for efficient PTGS in vivo.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 2002:262162 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200262162
TI Involvement of small RNAs and role of the qde genes in the ***gene*** ***silencing*** pathway in Neurospora.
AU Catalanotto, Caterina; Azzalin, Gianluca; Macino, Giuseppe; Cogoni, Carlo [Reprint author]
CS Dipartimento di Biotecnologie Cellulari ed Ematologia, Sezione di Genetica Molecolare, Universita di Roma La Sapienza, 00161, Roma, Italy
carlo@bce.med.uniroma1.it
SO Genes and Development, (April 1, 2002) Vol. 16, No. 7, pp. 790-795. print.
CODEN: GEDEEP. ISSN: 0890-9369.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 1 May 2002
AB Small RNA molecules have been found to be specifically associated with posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** (PTGS) in both plants and animals. Here, we find that small sense and antisense RNAs are also involved in PTGS in ***Neurospora*** ***crassa*** . The accumulation of these RNA molecules depends on the presence of functional ***qde*** - ***1*** and qde-3 genes previously shown to be essential for ***gene*** ***silencing*** , but does not depend on a functional qde-2, indicating that this gene is involved in a downstream step of the ***gene*** ***silencing*** pathway. Supporting this idea, a purified QDE2 protein complex was found to contain small RNA molecules, suggesting that QDE2 could be part of a small RNA-directed ribonuclease complex involved in sequence-specific mRNA degradation.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:400627 CAPLUS
DN 137:333558
TI Quelling in ***Neurospora*** ***crassa***
AU Pickford, Annette S.; Catalanotto, Caterina; Cogoni, Carlo; Macino, Giuseppe
CS Department of Cellular and Hematologic Biotechnology, Universita di Roma "La Sapienza", Rome, 00161, Italy
SO Advances in Genetics (2002), 46(Homology Effects), 277-303
CODEN: ADGEAV; ISSN: 0065-2660
PB Academic Press
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review discussing quelling in filamentous fungus ***Neurospora*** ***crassa*** , a posttranscriptional mechanism of ***gene*** ***silencing*** active during vegetative growth. (c) 2002 Academic

Press.
RE.CNT 117 THERE ARE 117 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:608891 CAPLUS
DN 133:203848
TI ***Neurospora*** ***crassa*** gene ***qde*** - ***1*** protein, its similarity to RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, involvement in post-transcriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** induced by transgenes, and its DNA and amino acid sequences
IN Macino, Giuseppe; Cogoni, Carlo
PA Universita' Degli Studi Di Roma "La Sapienza", Italy
SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050581	A2	20000831	WO 2000-IT48	20000216
WO 2000050581	A3	20001130		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
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IT 1306014	B1	20010523	IT 1999-RM117	19990222
EP 1155122	A1	20011121	EP 2000-909618	20000216

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

PRAI IT 1999-RM117 A 19990222
WO 2000-IT48 W 20000216
AB The invention provides a protein encoded by ***Neurospora*** ***crassa*** gene ***qde*** - ***1*** (quelling-deficient 1) that contains a RNA-dependent RNA polymerase domain (residues 710 to 1282) and is involved in post-transcriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** induced by transgenes. The invention also provides the DNA sequence of the N. crassa gene ***qde*** - ***1*** , as well as amino acid sequence of the gene ***qde*** - ***1*** protein. The invention further provides expression vectors contg. a promoter and the ***qde*** - ***1*** gene (in a sense or anti-sense orientation), and organisms (such as prokaryote, plant, fungi or a non-human animal) transformed with said vectors. Still further, the invention provides a plant or non-human animal which contains a mutated ***qde*** - ***1*** gene, which results in reduced or inhibited silencing activity. Finally, the invention relates the use of gene ***qde*** - ***1*** DNA mols.: (1) in modulating ***gene*** ***silencing*** in plants, animals and fungi, and (2) to potentiate the antiviral-response in a plant.
RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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L4 ANSWER 6 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 3
AN 2000:314098 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000314098
TI An RNA-dependent RNA polymerase gene in Arabidopsis is required for posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** mediated by a transgene but not by a virus.
AU Dalmay, Tamas; Hamilton, Andrew; Rudd, Stephen; Angell, Susan; Baulcombe, David C. [Reprint author]
CS The Sainsbury Laboratory, John Innes Centre, Norwich, NR4 7UH, UK
SO Cell, (May 26, 2000) Vol. 101, No. 5, pp. 543-553. print.
CODEN: CELLB5. ISSN: 0092-8674.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002
AB Posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** is a defense mechanism in plants that is similar to quelling in fungi and RNA interference in animals. Here, we describe four genetic loci that are required for posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** in Arabidopsis. One of these, SDE1, is a plant homolog of ***QDE*** - ***1*** in ***Neurospora*** ***crassa*** that encodes an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase. The sde1 mutation was specific for posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** induced by transgenes rather than by viruses. We propose that the role of SDE1 is to synthesize a double-stranded RNA initiator of posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** . According to this idea, when a virus induces posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** , the virus-encoded RNA polymerase would produce the double-stranded RNA and SDE1 would be redundant.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 2000429011 EMBASE
TI Arabidopsis SGS2 and SGS3 genes are required for posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** and natural virus resistance.
AU Mourrain P.; Beclin C.; Elmayan T.; Feuerbach F.; Godon C.; Morel J.-B.; Jouette D.; Lacombe A.-M.; Nikic S.; Picault N.; Remoue K.; Sanial M.; Vo T.-A.; Vaucheret H.
CS C. Beclin, Laboratoire de Biologie Cellulaire, Inst. Natl. de la Recherche Agron., 78026 Versailles Cedex, France. beclin@versailles.inra.fr
SO Cell, (26 May 2000) 101/5 (533-542).
Refs: 58
ISSN: 0092-8674 CODEN: CELLB5
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
AB Posttranscriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** (PTGS) in plants results from the degradation of mRNAs and shows phenomenological similarities with quelling in fungi and RNAi in animals. Here, we report the isolation of sgs2 and sgs3 Arabidopsis mutants impaired in PTGS. We establish a mechanistic link between PTGS, quelling, and RNAi since the Arabidopsis SGS2 protein is similar to an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase like N. crassa ***QDE*** - ***1*** , controlling quelling, and C. elegans EGO-1, controlling RNAi. In contrast, SGS3 shows no significant similarity with any known or putative protein, thus defining a specific step of PTGS in plants. Both sgs2 and sgs3 mutants show enhanced susceptibility to virus, definitively proving that PTGS is an antiviral defense mechanism that can also target transgene RNA for degradation.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2000:202594 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000202594
TI EGO-1 is related to RNA-directed RNA polymerase and functions in germ-line development and RNA interference in C. elegans.
AU Smardon, Anne; Spoerke, Jill M.; Stacey, Steven C.; Klein, Marcia E.; Mackin, Nancy; Maine, Eleanor M. [Reprint author]
CS Department of Biology, Syracuse University, 108 College Place, Syracuse, NY, 13244, USA
SO Current Biology, (Feb. 24, 2000) Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 169-178. print.
CODEN: CUBLE2. ISSN: 0960-9822.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 24 May 2000
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002
AB Background: Cell-fate determination requires that cells choose between alternative developmental pathways. For example, germ cells in the nematode worm Caenorhabditis elegans choose between mitotic and meiotic division, and between oogenesis and spermatogenesis. Germ-line mitosis depends on a somatic signal that is mediated by a Notch-type signaling pathway. The ego-1 gene was originally identified on the basis of genetic interactions with the receptor in this pathway and was also shown to be required for oogenesis. Here, we provide more insight into the role of ego-1 in germ-line development. Results: We have determined the ego-1 gene structure and the molecular basis of ego-1 alleles. Putative ego-1 null mutants had multiple, previously unreported defects in germ-line development. The ego-1 transcript was found predominantly in the germ line. The predicted EGO-1 protein was found to be related to the tomato RNA-directed RNA polymerase (RdRP) and to ***Neurospora*** ***crassa*** ***QDE*** - ***1*** , two proteins implicated in post-transcriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** (PTGS). For a number of germ-line-expressed genes, ego-1 mutants were resistant to a form of PTGS called RNA interference. Conclusions: The ego-1 gene is the first example of a gene encoding an RdRP-related protein with an essential developmental function. The ego-1 gene is also required for a robust response to RNA interference by certain genes. Hence, a protein required for germ-line development in C. elegans may be a component of the RNA interference/PTGS machinery.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 4
AN 1999:274719 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900274719
TI ***Gene*** ***silencing*** in ***Neurospora*** ***crassa*** requires a protein homologous to RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.
AU Cogoni, Carlo; Macino, Giuseppe [Reprint author]
CS Dipartimento di Biotecnologie Cellulari ed Ematologia, Sezione di Genetica Molecolare, Universita' di Roma La Sapienza, Viale Regina Elena 324, 00161, Roma, Italy
SO Nature (London), (May 13, 1999) Vol. 399, No. 6732, pp. 166-169. print.
CODEN: NATUAS. ISSN: 0028-0836.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 28 Jul 1999
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jul 1999
AB In plants and fungi, the introduction of transgenes can lead to post-transcriptional ***gene*** ***silencing*** . This phenomenon, in which expression of the transgene and of endogenous genes containing sequences homologous to the transgene can be blocked, is involved in virus resistance and genome maintenance. Transgene-induced ***gene*** ***silencing*** has been termed quelling in ***Neurospora***

crassa and co-suppression in plants. Quelling-defective (qde) mutants of N. crassa, in which transgene-induced ***gene*** ***silencing*** is impaired, have been isolated. Here we report the cloning of ***qde*** - ***1*** , the first cellular component of the ***gene*** - ***silencing*** mechanism to be isolated, which defines a new gene family conserved among different species including plants, animals and fungi. The ***qde*** - ***1*** gene product is similar to an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase found in the tomato. The identification of ***qde*** - ***1*** strongly supports models that implicate an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase in the post-transcriptional ***gene*** - ***silencing*** mechanism. Thepresence of ***qde*** - ***1*** homologues in a variety of species of plants and fungi indicates that a conserved ***gene*** - ***silencing*** mechanism may exist, which could have evolved to preserve genome integrity and to protect the genome against naturally occurring transposons and viruses.

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